

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 1996

012

HISTORY

(For both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper has sections A and B. Answer EIGHT (8) questions as follows:

In section A choose any FOUR (4) questions while in section B choose any TWO (2) questions from Part I and any TWO (2) questions from Part II.

2. All answers must be written in the answer book provided.

This paper consists of 13 printed pages.

SECTION A (40 marks)

Answer FOUR questions only.

1. (a) Under each of the following items there are five statements. One of the statements best completes sentences labelled II to IV. Identify the statement and write down its letter.

Example: I. Slave trade was abolished because:

- A. Europeans wanted to stop the suffering of Africans
- B. it was no longer profitable
- C. Europeans wanted Africans to live peacefully
- D. it was inhuman
- E. it was against the teachings of God.

Answer: I - B.

II. Among the reasons for the decline of the Kong Kingdom was:

- A. arrival of the Portuguese
- B. introduction of Catholicism by the Portuguese
- C. Slave trade and conquest
- D. introduction of catholicism and slave trade
- E. abolition of slave trade.

III The coming of the Whites in South Africa in the 17th century was due to the pressure of:

- A. the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope
- B. Industrial Revolution
- C. merchant capital
- D. European wars
- E. Boer trek

IV. The Berlin Conference of 1884/85 was a result of:

- A. the development of capitalism into imperialism
- B. the influence of Bismark of Germany
- C. Neo-colonialism
- D. the development of colonialism into mercantilism.
- E. the decolonization process.

- V. By 1850 a few East African societies were still under communalism because:
- A. the major means of production were under chiefs
 - B. they had passed feudalism to capitalism
 - C. they had reached communism
 - D. they were practising African Socialism
 - E. their major means of production were owned collectively.
- VI. The factors for the downfall of the Songhay empire were:
- A. the death of Askia Mohammed
 - B. Moroccan invasion and shift of trade to the coast.
 - C. Islamic jihads and christian crusades
 - D. internal wars and crusades
 - E. crusades and impact of Islam.
- VII. The mixture of Bantu culture with that of the Arabs led to the formation of:
- A. Arab culture
 - B. Negro culture
 - C. Swahili culture
 - D. Islamic culture
 - E. Shirazi culture
- VIII. The East African societies that developed clan organisation based on matrilineal system are:
- A. Chagga, Gogo, Sukuma, Baganda and Yao
 - B. Nyamwezi, Makonde, Hehe, Sambaa and Luo
 - C. Sandawe, Tindiga, Makua, Hadzabe and Iraqw
 - D. Kamba, Masai, Karamajong, Kwavi and Turkana
 - E. Yao, Makonde, Makua, Kikuyu and Kamba.
- IX. The history of man's evolution from primates to homo-sapiens was associated with great technological discoveries like the discovery of fire. This was discovered during the:
- A. New stone Age
 - B. Iron Age
 - C. First . Millenium A.D.
 - D. Middle stone Age
 - E. Old or Early Stone Age.

- X. The East African coast developed trade links with the people of the middle and Far East long time ago in history. This contact started:
- A. as far back as 500 century B.C.
 - B. around the 8th century A.D.
 - C. due to the introduction of slave trade
 - D. with the rise of Tip-Tippu.
 - E. with the rise of Islamic religion in the Middle East in 500 century A.D.
- XI. One of the great effects of the Portuguese intrusion in East Africa was the decline of East African coastal city states.
- This is because:
- A. the Portuguese imposed trade licenses on Arabs and African traders.
 - B. the Portuguese disliked gold trade and this led to conflict and constant wars with Mwanamutapa.
 - C. the Portuguese destroyed and interrupted the peaceful flow of trade in the Indian Ocean.
 - D. the city states failed to import gold and copper from South Africa and Zaire respectively.
 - E. Mani-Kongo interrupted the Portuguese, fought them and expelled them from the East African coast.
- XII. In the dating of history, a decade and a century differ from a millenium because:
- A. a decade is ten years, a century one thousand years, whereas a millenium is one million years.
 - B. a millenium means one million years, while a decade is fifty years and a century is one hundred years.
 - C. a millenium is ten years, a decade is one hundred years, and a century is ten years.
 - D. a millenium is one thousand years, while a decade is ten years and a century is one hundred years.
 - E. a century is one hundred years, a decade is ten years and a millenium is two hundred years.

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- XIII. The major forms of feudal relations in the interlacustrine region were:
- A. "ubugabire" serfdom and "busulu" system.
 - B. "Nyarubanja", "busulu" and "ubugabire" system
 - C. Slavery, "Umwinyi" and communalism.
 - D. Ntemiships, "Umwinyi" and Communalism.
 - E. "Memo" "Ngoto" and ntemiship.
- XIV. In most parts of Africa the ruling classes appropriated the surplus through:
- A. ujima and collective cultivation
 - B. taxation
 - C. intermarriages
 - D. plundering and looting
 - E. tribute and labour services.
- XV. One of the effects regarding the coming of Europeans to West Africa was the:
- A. introduction of iron technology
 - B. distortion of the Trans-Saharan trade
 - C. growth of textile industries in West Africa
 - D. growth of Western Sudanic states.
 - E. decline of tribal wars.

(b) Below are six concepts which were very much used in connection with the liberation struggles in Southern Africa. Under each concept there are four explanations one of which best explains the concept. Identify the explanation and write down its letter against the number of the concept in your answer booklet.

- I. Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI):
- A. Independence given illegally by Britain to the settlers in Rhodesia.
 - B. Britain refused to give independence to settlers in Rhodesia.
 - C. Settlers took independence by themselves from Britain by force.
 - D. The settlers in Rhodesia declared themselves independent against the authority of Britain.

- II. No Independence Before Majority Rule:
 - A. This was Britain's policy to all new colonies in Southern Africa.
 - B. This was the position of African countries in relation to the independence of Rhodesia.
 - C. Southern Africa was demanding this in relation to the independence of Rhodesia.
 - D. Britain wanted independence to be given to the majority Africans in Rhodesia.
- III. Patriotic Front:
 - A. Unity formed by nationalist leaders in Rhodesia against the Smith regime.
 - B. All political parties in Rhodesia formed a united front against the Smith regime.
 - C. A loose alliance of ZANU and ZAPU in the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe.
 - D. A united front formed by states near Zimbabwe who supported the liberation struggle there.
- IV. Some of the Frontline states were:
 - A. Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia
 - B. Zambia, Zaire and Mozambique
 - C. Tanzania, Zaire and Botswana
 - D. Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique
- V. Nkomati Accord:
 - A. An agreement signed in 1984 between South Africa and the USA to speed democratic changes in South Africa.
 - B. An agreement signed in 1984 between Tanzania and Mozambique to step up the liberation of Southern Africa.
 - C. An agreement signed in 1984 between South Africa and Mozambique to stop ANC freedom fighters from using Mozambique as a spring board into South Africa.
 - D. An agreement signed in 1984 between South Africa and Mozambique allowing South Africa to use Mozambique ports.

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VI. Constructive engagement:

- A. A condition given by the USA for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a means towards the independence of Namibia.
- B. A condition given by the USA government as a step towards ending the war in Angola.
- C. A condition given by the USA government for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a means of bringing democratic changes in South Africa.
- D. A condition given by the USA government for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a means towards the independence of Zimbabwe.

2. Below are two lists A and B of historical facts. The six facts in List A correspond with six of the facts in List B. Write down the corresponding pairs.

Example: 4 - (f)

LIST A

- 1. The middle passage
- 2. The Golden Stool
- 3. SILABU
- 4. The Buganda Agreement of 1900
- 5. Franza-Inglesza war.
- 6. Chimurenga war of 1896 - 97.

LIST B

- (a) A country in Southern Africa formerly dominated by European settler farmers.
- (b) War for the division of the world among the capitalist nations of Europe.
- (c) The seven week voyage from Africa across the Atlantic to sell slaves to planters in the New world.
- (d) A colonial organisation established in Tanganyika to recruit labour for sisal plantations.
- (e) Civil war in Nigeria which led to the birth of shortlived Biafra.
- (f) Agreement between the British representative Sir Harry Johnstone and Buganda rulers submitting Buganda to British Colonialism.

- (g) Wars of resistance staged by the Mashona and Matebele against British colonialism.
- (h) Political wars by religious factions in Buganda for British and French capitalist interests for the control of Buganda.
- (i) An important symbol of authority of Ashanti rulers.
- (j) A welfare association started by the educated elites in Tanganyika to discuss their grievances against the colonial administration.

3. Study the time-chart below which has two columns. Column I shows the period and column II shows a number of events which are related to the dates given in column I. Match the number of the period with the corresponding letter of the event in column II.

Example: (iii) - (d)

| | COLUMN I | COLUMN II |
|-------|----------|--|
| | PERIOD | EVENT |
| (i) | 1485 | (a) The death of Sunni Ali |
| (ii) | 1490 | (b) Jameson raid |
| (iii) | 1498 | (c) The shift of capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. |
| (iv) | 1807 | (d) Vasco da Gama reaches East Africa |
| (v) | 1822 | (e) First anti-slaves treaty signed in East Africa. |
| (vi) | 1886 | (f) Nziga Mkuwu opened diplomatic relations with Portugal. |
| | | (g) Law to abolish slave trade passed by British Parliament. |
| | | (h) Changamire became ruler of the kingdom of Mwenemutapa. |
| | | (i) Delimitation treaty |
| | | (j) Closure of Zanzibar slave market. |

4. Study the following passage which contains eleven numbered gaps. Below the passage there are a number of words from which you can pick the eleven words to make the sentences in the passage meaningful. Write down the number of the missing word and the correct word(s) against it in your answer booklet.

Example: (1) - market.

During the late nineteenth century, European capitalist nations were struggling against one another to control or possess the sources of raw materials and (1) _____ in Africa. This has been referred to as the (2) _____. The leading capitalist nations in this struggle were Germans, Britain and (3) _____.

Under these circumstances there was danger of war breaking out between the capitalist nations. (4) _____ the Chancellor of Germany called a conference of all capitalist nations in Berlin at the end of (5) _____. During the conference the imperialists agreed on a number of principles. The (6) _____ was declared a free trade zone. The most important principle which came to affect most of Africa was that of (7) _____.

After the conference the imperialists in East Africa faced the problem of the role of (8) _____. The problem was solved by two treaties. The (9) _____ of (10) _____ and the (11) _____ of 1890.

WORDS:

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Environment | The scramble for Africa |
| Coast | 1884 |
| Congo | 1885 |
| Nile | 1886 |
| France | 1873 |
| Italy | Arabs on the coast |
| Heligoland | Markets |
| The Sultan of Zanzibar | Settlers. |
| Delimitation treaty | |
| USA | |
| Effective occupation | |
| Hitler | |
| De Gaulle | |
| Bismarck | |

5. Each of the following paragraphs is supposed to have four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences is missing. Identify this missing sentence from the sentences below each paragraph labelled A to E. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the answer booklet.

Example:

- (i) 1. The prosperity and growth of Kilwa greatly depended on the trade from Zimbabwe.
2. The middlemen traders in Kilwa bought the gold from Zimbabwe and exported it to Asia with Sofala in Mozambique serving as a transit port.
3. The middlemen therefore accumulated a lot of wealth.
4. _____
A. The wealth enabled the middlemen to construct huge stone buildings.
B. This wealth made Kilwa very prosperous between the 11th and 15th centuries.
C. The wealth created a lot of quarrels among traders.
D. The wealth enabled inhabitants of Kilwa to travel far.
E. There were some rich African middlemen in Kilwa.

Answer (i) _____ B

- (ii) 1. Slave trade in Africa was stimulated by the external economic forces to meet the demands of West European capitalism.
2. In both West and East Africa the activities of capturing and selling slaves involved African chiefs, Arab and Swahili traders.
3. However in the 19th century slave trade was abolished.
4. _____
A. Both Christians and Muslims came to see slave trade as Barbaric and morally evil.
B. Enough slaves in the Caribbean Islands' plantations made no need to enslave more slaves.
C. Due to massive shipment of slaves, the African continent as a source of slaves had become dried up.

- D. Development of Industrial capitalism in Western Europe in the 19th century made slave trade unuseful.
 - E. Humanitarians in Europe like William Wilberforce and others took up arms and waged campaigns and wars to have slave trade abolished.
- (iii)
- 1. In Tanzania and Kenya there were massive peasant resistances. 2. _____
 - 3. These were to a large extent class struggles opposed to colonialism.
 - 4. These resistances were caused by crude colonial exploitation and oppression.
- A. These were Nandi resistances of 1890s and Mkwawa resistance of 1890s.
 - B. These were tribal wars of Mirambo of the Nyamwezi and Luo resistance in Kenya.
 - C. These were Maji-Maji war of 1905-1907 and Mau Mau war of 1952.
 - D. These involved the Kalenjin group of people of Kenya and Abushiri of Pangani.
 - E. These were the Yao under chief Mchemba and the Kamba of Kenya.
- (iv)
- 1. Colonial economy in East Africa involved three systems of agriculture which are settler, peasant and plantation.
 - 2. Peasant cash crop system formed the backbone of the colonial production in Uganda.
 - 3. There is one reason that the introduction of peasant economy in Uganda was due to four of the peasant resistances.
 - 4. _____
- A. Secondly, peasant economy was introduced so as to make peasants become rich and develop fast.
 - B. Secondly, the Baganda were lazy hence they had to be forced to produce cash crops.
 - C. Secondly, Uganda was a landlocked country unfit for white settlers.
 - D. Secondly, peasants were running away from the plantations which were started in Uganda.
 - E. Secondly, peasants met their own subsistence needs as such they produced cash crops more cheaply.

- (v)
1. Colonial rule was not easily established in East Africa.
 2. Majority of East African societies stood up and put strong resistances against the colonial rule.
 3. _____
 4. In most parts of East Africa such resistances delayed the establishment of colonial rule.
 - A. Such resistances finally made East African countries regain their independence.
 - B. The Nandi resistance against British occupation of Kenya and the Kabarega resistance against British occupation of Uganda are good examples.
 - C. MAU-MAU war in Kenya was a climax of Africans' resistances against colonial conquest.
 - D. African resistances in the final analysis made Europeans run away from East Africa.
 - E. The best example of such resistances is the Maji Maji war in Tanganyika.
- (vi)
1. One of the contributions made by Seyyed Said in Zanzibar was the introduction and development of clove industry.
 2. This made Zanzibar rich and a commercial centre of East Africa.
 3. Clove plantation economy involved alienation of land and use of massive labour force.
 4. _____
 - A. As a result many of the Zanzibaris were alienated from their land and came to settle in Tanzania mainland.
 - B. Clove plantation economy finally led to expansion of slave trade in East Africa.
 - C. Introduction of clove plantation economy resulted into speeding up the process of abolition of slave trade.
 - D. Introduction of cloves in Zanzibar resulted into signing of the Hamerton Treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar to speed up clove and Ivory trade.
 - E. Cloves in Zanzibar made the Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba to visit Zanzibar frequently to buy cloves.

6. In form of short statements (a) - (e) list down 5 (five) effects caused by the discovery of minerals in South Africa.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

PART I

Answer any Two questions.

7. Show the economic and social effects to Kenya of the construction of Uganda Railway line.
8. What methods did the Germans use in the conquest and occupation of Tanganyika?
9. Show the importance of long distance trade in the development of centralised states in Western Tanzania during the 19th century?
10. Why did European nations show an increasing interest in East Africa in the 19th century?
11. What is the importance of Maji Maji resistance in the history of Tanzania?
12. How did the system of the colonial economy in Kenya influence the nature and character of the struggle for independence in that country?

PART II (60 marks)

Answer any TWO questions.

13. Who benefited from the Triangular Atlantic slave trade and how?
14. Give an outline of the steps taken towards the colonisation of Southern Rhodesia.
15. With particular reference to Nigeria, examine the long term effects of the system of Indirect rule.
16. What were the effects of the mineral revolution to South Africa?
17. Why was the position of Egypt of special importance to imperialist powers during the scramble and partition of Africa?
18. What do you understand by neo-colonialism? Show how it operates in Africa.